## **Title of Instructional Materials**: Glencoe Core Plus Course 1

**Grade Level**: Integrated I

## Summary of Glencoe Core Plus Course 1

Overall Rating:	Weak (1-2)	Important Mathematical Ideas:	Weak (1-2)
	☐ Moderate (2-3)		☐ Moderate (2-3)
	$\boxtimes$ Strong (3-4)		Strong (3-4)
Summary / Justification / Evidence:  Overall Course 1 develops a deep conceptual understanding of a majority of the Common Core State Standards for the Mathematics I section of the suggested Integrated Mathematics Pathway. Many of the standards that are not well-developed in Course 1 are developed further in Courses 2 & 3. The standards are addressed, but the two pathways do not always overlap.		Summary / Justification / Evider Important mathematical ideas are consistently connected to real-wor multiple approaches in such a way mathematics as a unified whole.	conceptually developed and ld examples through the use of
Skills and Procedures:	<ul><li>Weak (1-2)</li><li>Moderate (2-3)</li><li>Strong (3-4)</li></ul>	Mathematical Relationships:	☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☑ Strong (3-4)
Summary / Justification / Evidence: Skills and procedures are critical tools and are developed through connections and applications, allowing students to more fully apply mathematical concepts to real-world situations.		Summary / Justification / Evider Mathematical relationships are int demonstrated the relationship bet and procedures both inside and ou	egrated in such a way that ween mathematical ideas, skills,

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them
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Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need.

Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed: Unit 1	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any): N/A
Summary / Justification / Evidence: Always asking for explanation or speculation about problem solutions or experimentation data. Asked to analyze, justify and explain provided sample solutions. Interesting real-life investigations.	Overall Rating:

2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.		
Mathematically proficient students make sense of quantities and their relationships in problem situations. They bring two complementary abilities to bear on problems involving quantitative relationships: the ability to <i>decontextualize</i> —to abstract a given situation and represent it symbolically and manipulate the representing symbols as if they have a life of their own, without necessarily attending to their referents—and the ability to <i>contextualize</i> to pause as needed during the manipulation process in order to probe into the referents for the symbols involved. Quantitative reasoning entails habits creating a coherent representation of the problem at hand; considering the units involved; attending to the meaning of quantities, not just how to compute them; and knowing and flexibly using different properties of operations and objects.		
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed: Units 2 & 3	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any): $\rm N/A$	
Summary / Justification / Evidence: Starts with contextualized setting moving to decontextualized settings (progresses from concrete to abstract).	Overall Rating:	

3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of other	'S.	
Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments.		
They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by		
oreaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to th		
arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose.		
Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from		
which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such		
objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until late		
grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, deci		
whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.		
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	
Unit 1; entire book	or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	
	N/A	
Summary / Justification / Evidence:		
Most problems require students to justify and explain solutions;	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\Box 1 \Box 2 \Box 3 \boxtimes 4$	
summarize mathematics, discuss, speculate, and critique.		
ouninarize maniematics, alocass, speculate, and circique.		

4. Model with mathematics.		
athematically proficient students can apply the mathematics they know to solve problems arising in everyday life, society, and the workplace. In early		
ades, this might be as simple as writing an addition equation to describe a situation. In middle grades, a student might apply proportional reasoning		
lan a school event or analyze a problem in the community. By high school, a student might use geometry to solve a design problem or use a function to		
describe how one quantity of interest depends on another. Mathematically prof	ficient students who can apply what they know are comfortable making	
assumptions and approximations to simplify a complicated situation, realizing that these may need revision later. They are able to identify important		
quantities in a practical situation and map their relationships using such tools as diagrams, two-way tables, graphs, flowcharts and formulas. They can		
analyze those relationships mathematically to draw conclusions. They routinely interpret their mathematical results in the context of the situation and		
reflect on whether the results make sense, possibly improving the model if it has not served its purpose.		
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	
Units 1-3	or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	
N	N/A	
	•	
Summary / Justification / Evidence:		
Primarily formulas and graphs but students asked to analyze,	Overall Rating:	
interpret and decide how best to model scenarios. Students interpret		
results in the context of problem.		

5. Use appropriate tools strategically.		
Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper,		
concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software.		
Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools		
might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze		
graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other		
mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying		
assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify		
relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use		
technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.		
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	
Unit 2 primarily but whole book	or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	
	Text could provide more opportunities for students justify their	
	choice of tools.	
Summary / Justification / Evidence:		
CPMP tools; text provides multiple opportunities to utilize	Overall Rating: $\Box 1  \Box 2  \boxtimes 3  \Box 4$	
technology tools to solve and analyze problems and solutions in		
order to deepen understanding of conceptual knowledge		
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6. Attend to precision.	
Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own	
reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about	
specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently,	
express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the pr	
explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing
Units 1, 2, 6 (entire book)	or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):
	N/A
Summary / Justification / Evidence:	
Contextual aspects make units and labeling automatic; requires	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \boxtimes 4$
precision according to units. Students required to explain reasoning.	

7. Look for and make use of structure.	
Mathematically proficient students look closely to discern a pattern or struct	ture. Young students, for example, might notice that three and seven more is
the same amount as seven and three more, or they may sort a collection of shapes according to how many sides the shapes have. Later, students will see	
$^{\circ}$ — 8 equals the well-remembered 7 $^{\circ}$ — 5 + 7 $^{\circ}$ — 3, in preparation for learning about the distributive property. In the expression $x^2 + 9x + 14$ , older	
students can see the 14 as 2 °— 7 and the 9 as 2 + 7. They recognize the significance of an existing line in a geometric figure and can use the strategy of	
drawing an auxiliary line for solving problems. They also can step back for an overview and shift perspective. They can see complicated things, such as	
some algebraic expressions, as single objects or as being composed of several objects. For example, they can see $5 - 3(x - y)2$ as $5$ minus a positive	
number times a square and use that to realize that its value cannot be more t	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing
Unit 1, 5	or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any): $\ensuremath{N/A}$
Summary / Justification / Evidence: Text is always asking how to make use of the data, thus they must find patterns and structure within data. Asked to summarize the math.	Overall Rating:

8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	
Mathematically proficient students notice if calculations are repeated, and look both for general methods and for shortcuts. Upper elementary student might notice when dividing 25 by 11 that they are repeating the same calculations over and over again, and conclude they have a repeating decimal. By paying attention to the calculation of slope as they repeatedly check whether points are on the line through $(1, 2)$ with slope 3, middle school students might abstract the equation $(y - 2)/(x - 1) = 3$ . Noticing the regularity in the way terms cancel when expanding $(x - 1)(x + 1)$ , $(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)$ , and $(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)$ might lead them to the general formula for the sum of a geometric series. As they work to solve a problem, mathematically proficient students maintain oversight of the process, while attending to the details. They continually evaluate the reasonableness of their intermediate results.	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed: Unit	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):
	N/A
<b>Summary / Justification / Evidence:</b> Good examples for students, e.g. whale problem requires students to	Overall Rating: \Bigcap 1 \Bigcap 2 \Bigcap 3 \Bigcap 4
determine process for population problems and then apply to the entirety of population problems.	Overan Rating.

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Quantities	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
N.Q.1  Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays.	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\boxtimes 4$ Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\boxtimes 4$ Mathematical Relationships: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\boxtimes 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any): $\rm N/A$	Summary / Justification / Evidence: Statistical analysis of real-world activities that ask students to go beyond calculations and interpret in the context of units.
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed: P. 84-84; penny stacking activity; cholesterol activity	Overall Rating: □1 □2 □3 ⊠4

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Quantities	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: N.Q.2	Important Mathematical Ideas:
	Mathematical Relationships:1234
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence: Modeling real-world scenrios for data collections; students take measurements and model.
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed: pp. 4-5; bungee activity	Overall Rating: \Bigcap 1 \Bigcap 2 \Bigcap 3 \Bigcap 4
pp. 4-5; bungee activity	Overall Katting:1234

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Quantities	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard:	Important Mathematical Ideas: 1 2 3 4
NO2	Important Mathematical Ideas:1234
N.Q.3	Skills and Procedures:
	Mathematical Relationships:
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Problems require students to give answers using units appropriate
Does not address significant figures or appropriate levels of	to the context of the problem scenario.
accuracy. Need to provide additional direct instruction on this skill.	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
pp. 49-51	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\square 1  \square 2  \square 3  \square 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Seeing Structure in Expressions	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: A.SSE.1a	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Mathematical Relationships: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence: All connected to real-world situtations. Students are required to explain what numbers mean in expressions. The text constantly refers back to previously learned concepts.
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed: Unit 3	Overall Rating:

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Seeing Structure in Expressions	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: A.SSE.1b	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Mathematical Relationships: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Overall Rating:

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Creating Equations	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard:	Important Mathematical Ideas: 1 2 3 4
A.CED.1	Skills and Procedures:
	Mathematical Relationships: 1 2 3 4
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any): Rational functions were not addressed independently.	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Overall Rating:

Domain:	Summary and documentation of	how the domain, cluster, and
Creating Equations	standard are met. Cite examples	from the materials.
Standard:		
	Important Mathematical Ideas:	$\square 1$ $\square 2$ $\square 3$ $\square 4$
A.CED.2		
	Skills and Procedures:	$\square 1$ $\square 2$ $\square 3$ $\boxtimes 4$
	Mathematical Relationships:	☐1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evider	ice:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):		
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:		
	Overall Rating:	☐1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Creating Equations	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: A.CED.3	Important Mathematical Ideas:
	Mathematical Relationships: $\square 1 \square 2 \square 3 \square 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):  Not well-developed; covered a great deal in Course 3	Summary / Justification / Evidence: Discussion mainly limited to cases in which values cannot be negative.
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Overall Rating: \\ \Delta 1  \Delta 2  \Delta 3  \Delta 4

Domain:	Summary and documentation of	how the domain, cluster, and
Creating Equations	standard are met. Cite examples	from the materials.
Standard:		
	Important Mathematical Ideas:	$\boxtimes 1$ $\square 2$ $\square 3$ $\square 4$
A.CED.4		
	Skills and Procedures:	$\boxtimes 1$ $\square 2$ $\square 3$ $\square 4$
	Mathematical Relationships:	$\square 1$ $\square 2$ $\square 3$ $\square 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evider	ice:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Limited to one problem.	
Addressed only in one homework problem. Needs additional		
development.		
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:		
p. 455 #34	Overall Rating:	$\square 1$ $\square 2$ $\square 3$ $\square 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: A.REI.1	Important Mathematical Ideas:
	Mathematical Relationships:
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	Overall Rating:

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: A.REI.3	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Mathematical Relationships: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Overall Rating:

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: A.REI.5	Important Mathematical Ideas:  \( \text{\begin{align*} \precedures: \p
	Mathematical Relationships: \( \sum 1 \sum 2 \sum 3 \sum 4 \)
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):  Not a part of Course 1.	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
N/A	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\square 1  \square 2  \square 3  \square 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard:	
	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \boxtimes 4$
A.REI.6	
	Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \Box 4$
	Mathematical Relationships: $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \boxtimes 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	
Would like to see more requiring students to show a solution on a	
graph and provide explanations.	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
pp. 197-200	Overall Rating:

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: A.REI.10	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Mathematical Relationships: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Overall Rating:

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: A.REI.11	Important Mathematical Ideas:
	Mathematical Relationships: 1 2 3 4
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):  No polynomial, rational, absolute value, exponential, or logarithmic in Course 1.	Summary / Justification / Evidence: Explains why the x-coordinates of the intersections are solutions; opposites not well explained; linear well-developed.
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	Overall Rating: $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \Box 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: A.REI.12	Important Mathematical Ideas:
	Mathematical Relationships: \( \sum 1 \sum 2 \sum 3 \sum 4 \)
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):  Not a part of Course 1	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	Overall Rating: \( \sum 1 \sum 2 \sum 3 \sum 4 \)

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Interpreting Functions	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard:	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\square 1$ $\square 2$ $\square 3$ $\square 4$
F.IF.1	Important Mathematical Ideas:
	Skills and Procedures: $\square 1$ $\square 2$ $\square 3$ $\square 4$
	Mathematical Relationships: \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Students learn the general concept of functions but are not required
	to use function notation, or identify by name a "domain" or "range."
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	Overall Rating: \( \sum 1 \sum 2 \sum 3 \sum 4 \)

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Interpreting Functions	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: F.IF.2	Important Mathematical Ideas:  \( \textstyle 1 \) \( \textstyle 2 \) \( \textstyle 3 \) \( \textstyle 4 \)  Skills and Procedures: \( \textstyle 1 \) \( \textstyle 2 \) \( \textstyle 3 \) \( \textstyle 4 \)  Mathematical Relationships: \( \textstyle 1 \) \( \textstyle 2 \) \( \textstyle 3 \) \( \textstyle 4 \)
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):  Not a part of Course 1.	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Overall Rating: \bigsiz 1 \bigsiz 2 \bigsiz 3 \bigsiz 4

Domain: Interpreting Functions	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard:	Important Mathematical Ideas:
F.IF.3	Skills and Procedures:
	Mathematical Relationships: ☐1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any): Function notation not used.	Summary / Justification / Evidence: Define functions recursively from the sequence. Many novel, interesting real-world examples.
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Overall Rating: 1 2 3 4

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Interpreting Functions	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: F.IF.4	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\boxtimes 4$ Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\boxtimes 4$
	Mathematical Relationships:
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):  Does not discuss end behavior or periodicity.	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Overall Rating:

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Interpreting Functions	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: F.IF.5	Important Mathematical Ideas:
	Mathematical Relationships: $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \boxtimes 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \boxtimes 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Interpreting Functions	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: F.IF.6	Important Mathematical Ideas:
	Mathematical Relationships:
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Overall Rating:

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Interpreting Functions	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard:	Important Mathematical Ideas:
F.IF.7a	Skills and Procedures:
	Mathematical Relationships:
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \boxtimes 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Interpreting Functions	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard:	
	Important Mathematical Ideas:  1 2 3 4
F.IF.7e	
	Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \Box 4$
	Mathematical Relationships:
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Exponential well-developed.
No logarithmic or trigometric.	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\square 1  \square 2  \square 3  \square 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Interpreting Functions	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: F.IF.9	Important Mathematical Ideas:
	Mathematical Relationships:
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any): Problems in classwork do not involve this standard.	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\Box 1  \Box 2  \boxtimes 3  \Box 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Building Functions	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: F.BF.1a	Important Mathematical Ideas:
	Mathematical Relationships:1234
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \boxtimes 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Building Functions	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: F.BF.1b	Important Mathematical Ideas:
	Mathematical Relationships:
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):  Not a part of course.	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	Overall Rating: \\ \textstyle 1  \textstyle 2  \textstyle 3  \textstyle 4

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Building Functions	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: F.BF.2	Important Mathematical Ideas:
	Mathematical Relationships:1234
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\square 1  \square 2  \square 3  \boxtimes 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Building Functions	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard:	
	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \Box 4$
F.BF.3	
	Skills and Procedures: $\square 1  \boxtimes 2  \square 3  \square 4$
	Mathematical Relationships: $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \Box 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	General concepts of comparison covered.
Building one function from another is not developed in Course 1.	
Function notation not required in Course 1	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	Overall Rating: 1 \( \sum 2 \) \( \sum 3 \) \( \sum 4 \)

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: F.LE.1a	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Mathematical Relationships: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\square 1  \square 2  \square 3  \boxtimes 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: F.LE.1b	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Mathematical Relationships: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justineacion / Evidence.
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\square 1  \square 2  \square 3  \boxtimes 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: F.LE.1c	Important Mathematical Ideas:
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence.
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	Overall Rating: $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \boxtimes 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: F.LE.2	Important Mathematical Ideas:
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Overall Rating:

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard:	
	Important Mathematical Ideas:  1 2 3 4
F.LE.3	
	Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \Box 4$
	Mathematical Relationships: □1 □2 □3 □4
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Linear vs exponential modeling - appropriate as per CCSS pathway.
Primarily covered in the homework problems; not explicitly as part	
of a lesson.	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	Overall Rating: 1 2 3 4

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: F.LE.5	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Mathematical Relationships: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Overall Rating:

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Congruence	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard:	
	Important Mathematical Ideas: 🔲 1 🔲 2 🖂 3 🔲 4
G.CO.1	
	Skills and Procedures: $\square 1  \square 2  \square 3  \square 4$
	Mathematical Relationships:1234
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	
Nothing with circles or arcs. Most of this standard is covered only in	
homework problems.	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\square 1  \square 2  \square 3  \square 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Congruence	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard:	
	Important Mathematical Ideas:  1 2 3 4
G.CO.2	
	Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \Box 4$
	Mathematical Relationships:
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Transformations as a test of congruence.
No discussion of input/output.	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\square 1  \square 2  \square 3  \square 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Congruence	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: G.CO.3	Important Mathematical Ideas:
	Mathematical Relationships:1234
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \boxtimes 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Congruence	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard:	
	Important Mathematical Ideas: \( \square\$1   2   3   4
G.CO.4	
	Skills and Procedures: $\square 1 \square 2 \square 3 \square 4$
	<u> </u>
	Mathematical Relationships: \( \square 1 \square 2 \square 3 \square 4 \)
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Discussed in terms of angles only.
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\square 1  \square 2  \square 3  \square 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Congruence	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard:	
	Important Mathematical Ideas:  1 2 3 4
G.CO.5	
	Skills and Procedures: $\square 1  \boxtimes 2  \square 3  \square 4$
	Mathematical Relationships:
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	
Not well developed. No requirement for students to specify a	
sequence of transformations.	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\square 1  \square 2  \square 3  \square 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Congruence	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: G.CO.6	Important Mathematical Ideas:
Doubless of the demain electron and standard that are missing	
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any): Students are told the concept, but do not have to make predictions.	Summary / Justification / Evidence: The concept is well-explained
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Overall Poting
pp.370-371	<b>Overall Rating</b> :

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Congruence	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: G.CO.7	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\boxtimes 4$ Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\boxtimes 4$
	Mathematical Relationships: ☐1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed: pp.370-371	Overall Rating:

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Congruence	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard:	
	Important Mathematical Ideas:  1 2 3 4
G.CO.8	
	Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \boxtimes 4$
	Mathematical Relationships: □1 □2 □3 ⊠4
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Familiar starting point for development.
Lacks multiple approaches.	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \boxtimes 4$

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Congruence	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: G.CO.12	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Mathematical Relationships: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any): Bisect segment, construct perpendicular, line parallel	Summary / Justification / Evidence: Bisect angle,
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:  Not part of regular lesson material.	Overall Rating:

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Congruence	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard:	
	Important Mathematical Ideas: 🔲 1 🔲 2 🔲 3 🔲 4
G.CO.13	
	Skills and Procedures: $\square 1$ $\square 2$ $\square 3$ $\square 4$
	Mathematical Relationships: $\square 1$ $\square 2$ $\square 3$ $\square 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
These geometric constructions are not part of Course 1	Overall Rating: \Bigsilon 1 \Bigsilon 2 \Bigsilon 3 \Bigsilon 4

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Expressing Geometric Properties with Equations	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: G.GPE.4	Important Mathematical Ideas:  \[ \begin{aligned}
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:  Not a part of Course 1	Overall Rating: \( \times 1  \times 2  \times 3  \text{4} \)

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluste	er, and
Expressing Geometric Properties with Equations	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.	
Standard:		
	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1 \ \Box 2 \ \Box 3 \ \Box$	4
G.GPE.5		
	Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \Box$	4
	Mathematical Relationships: $\Box 1 \ \Box 2 \ \Box 3 \ \Box$	4
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:	
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):		
Not using to solve geometric problems; no proofs required for slopes		
of parallel lines; perpendicular slope part of homework.		
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:		
p. 177, 180	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \Box$	4

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Expressing Geometric Properties with Equations	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: G.GPE.7	Important Mathematical Ideas:  \[ \begin{aligned}
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed: Not a part of course 1	Overall Rating: \\ \textstyle 1  \textstyle 2  \textstyle 3  \textstyle 4

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: S.ID.1	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Mathematical Relationships: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	, , , ,,
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed: Unit 2 - covered extensively	Overall Rating: $\Box 1 \Box 2 \Box 3 \Box 4$
Office Covered extensively	Overall Mating.

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: S.ID.2	Important Mathematical Ideas:
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Overall Rating: 1 2 3 4

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: S.ID.3	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Mathematical Relationships: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Overall Rating:

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and	
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.	
Standard:		
	Important Mathematical Ideas:  1 2 3 4	
S.ID.5		
	Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \Box 4$	
	Mathematical Relationships: ☐1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4	
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:	
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):		
Trends; joints, marginal and conditional relative frequencies; two-		
way frequency table only in 1 homework problem.		
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:		
	<b>Overall Rating</b> : $\Box 1  \Box 2  \Box 3  \Box 4$	

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: S.ID.6a	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Mathematical Relationships: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):  Quadratic not developed as to best-fit lines.	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Overall Rating:

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and	
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.	
Standard: S.ID.6b	Important Mathematical Ideas:	
	Mathematical Relationships:   \( \sum 1 \)   \( \sum 2 \)   \( \sum 3 \)   \( \sum 4 \)	
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:		
Residuals not a part of Course 1	Overall Rating: \int 1  2   3   4	

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: S.ID.6c	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Skills and Procedures: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$ Mathematical Relationships: $\Box 1$ $\Box 2$ $\Box 3$ $\Box 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Overall Rating:

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and	
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.	
Standard: S.ID.7	Important Mathematical Ideas:	
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:	
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):		
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	Overall Rating:	

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
Standard: S.ID.8	Important Mathematical Ideas: \( \times 1 \) \( \times 2 \) \( \times 3 \) \( \times 4 \)  Skills and Procedures: \( \times 1 \) \( \times 2 \) \( \times 3 \) \( \times 4 \)
	Mathematical Relationships: $\square 1 \square 2 \square 3 \square 4$
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Summary / Justification / Evidence:
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:	
Not a part of Course 1	Overall Rating: \int 1  2   3   4

Domain:	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and	
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data	standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.	
Standard:		
	Important Mathematical Ideas: $\square 1 \square 2 \square 3 \square 4$	
S.ID.9		
	Skills and Procedures: $\square 1 \square 2 \square 3 \square 4$	
	Mathematical Relationships: $\square 1 \square 2 \square 3 \square 4$	
Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing	Summary / Justification / Evidence:	
or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):		
Does not use vocabulary of standard; not well developed beyond this		
example.		
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed:		
p. 44 manatee problem	Overall Rating: $\square 1  \square 2  \square 3  \square 4$	

R _wed By:	
Title of Instructional Materials:	

## Documenting Alignment to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), or page(s) reviewed.

Unit I ( Whole text!)

Portions of the mathematical practice that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):

Summary/Justification/Evidence

Always asking for explanation or speculation about problem solutions or experimentation data.

Provide "student" work a asked to explain Steps,

Overall Rating

The Charles A. Dana Center

R wed By:	-1
Title of Instructional Materials:	

## Documenting Alignment to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

### 2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

Mathematically proficient students make sense of quantities and their relationships in problem situations. They bring two complementary abilities to bear on problems involving quantitative relationships: the ability to decontextualize—to abstract a given situation and represent it symbolically and manipulate the representing symbols as if they have a life of their own, without necessarily attending to their referents—and the ability to contextualize, to pause as needed during the manipulation process in order to probe into the referents for the symbols involved. Quantitative reasoning entails habits of creating a coherent representation of the problem at hand; considering the units involved; attending to the meaning of quantities, not just how to compute them; and knowing and flexibly using different properties of operations and objects.

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), or page(s) reviewed.

SP P. 151-156

Portions of the mathematical practice that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):

Summary/Justification/Evidence

Starts with contextualized, then decontextualized building linear eg. Similar instances for

**Overall Rating** 



R _wed By:	
Title of Instructional Materials:	

# Documenting Alignment to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.

Overall Rating

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), or page(s) reviewed.

Unit I ( less All ... )

Portions of the mathematical practice that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):

Summary/Justification/Evidence
Every problem lexcept the few w/o context) regimes
Students to justify lexplain their solutions.

STM, TATS have students discuss, speculate
critique others responses

1 2 3

R wed By:	
Title of Instructional Materials:	

## Documenting Alignment to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

#### 4. Model with mathematics.

Mathematically proficient students can apply the mathematics they know to solve problems arising in everyday life, society, and the workplace. In early grades, this might be as simple as writing an addition equation to describe a situation. In middle grades, a student might apply proportional reasoning to plan a school event or analyze a problem in the community. By high school, a student might use geometry to solve a design problem or use a function to describe how one quantity of interest depends on another. Mathematically proficient students who can apply what they know are comfortable making assumptions and approximations to simplify a complicated situation, realizing that these may need revision later. They are able to identify important quantities in a practical situation and map their relationships using such tools as diagrams, two-way tables, graphs, flowcharts and formulas. They can analyze those relationships mathematically to draw conclusions. They routinely interpret their mathematical results in the context of the situation and reflect on whether the results make sense, possibly improving the model if it has not served its purpose.

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), or page(s) reviewed.

Unit 1=3

Portions of the mathematical practice that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):

Summary/Justification/Evidence

Primarily formulas & graphs
But aust about everything in the
book builds from context.

Students have to analyze & interpret

Overall Rating

4-1		1	
1	ı		(
1	2	3	

R wed By:	
Title of Instructional Materials:	

# Documenting Alignment to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

5. Use appropriate tools strategically.

Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

Overall Rating

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), or page(s) reviewed.

Portions of the mathematical practice that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):

Summary/Justification/Evidence
Text comes with excellent Software-CPAN tools
- CAS; spreadsheets, statistical pluy; granutry
- CAS; spreadsheets, statistical pluy; granutry
A way opportunities to use CPAN tools
A way opportunities to use CPAN tools
A way opportunities



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Title of Instructional Materials:	

# Documenting Alignment to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

## 6. Attend to precision.

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently. express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), or page(s) reviewed.

Portions of the mathematical practice that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):

Summary/Justification/Evidence With and labeling Contextual aspect wakes with and labeling (automatic (hard of))

There des pasis for precision with

respect to with



Reviewed By:	
•	
Title of Instructional Materials:	

# Documenting Alignment to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

7. Look for and make use of structure.

Mathematically proficient students look closely to discern a pattern or structure. Young students, for example, might notice that three and seven more is the same amount as seven and three more, or they may sort a collection of shapes according to how many sides the shapes have. Later, students will see  $7 \times 8$  equals the well remembered  $7 \times 5 + 7 \times 3$ , in preparation for learning about the distributive property. In the expression  $x^2 + 9x + 14$ , older students can see the 14 as  $2 \times 7$  and the 9 as 2 + 7. They recognize the significance of an existing line in a geometric figure and can use the strategy of drawing an auxiliary line for solving problems. They also can step back for an overview and shift perspective. They can see complicated things, such as some algebraic expressions, as single objects or as being composed of several objects. For example, they can see  $5 - 3(x - y)^2$  as 5 minus a positive number times a square and use that to realize that its value cannot be more than 5 for any real numbers x and y.

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), or page(s) reviewed.

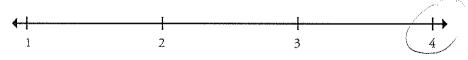
Unit 1

△ formulas > height

Summary/Justification/Evidence

Text is always asking how to make use of data.

Portions of the mathematical practice that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):



Reviewed By:	***************************************
Title of Instructional Materials:	

# Documenting Alignment to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Mathematically proficient students notice if calculations are repeated, and look both for general methods and for shortcuts. Upper elementary students might notice when dividing 25 by 11 that they are repeating the same calculations over and over again, and conclude they have a repeating decimal. By paying attention to the calculation of slope as they repeatedly check whether points are on the line through (1, 2) with slope 3, middle school students might abstract the equation (y-2)/(x-1)=3. Noticing the regularity in the way terms cancel when expanding (x-1)(x+1),  $(x-1)(x^2+x+1)$ , and  $(x-1)(x^3+x^2+x+1)$  might lead them to the general formula for the sum of a geometric series. As they work to solve a problem, mathematically proficient students maintain oversight of the process, while attending to the details. They continually evaluate the reasonableness of their intermediate results.

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), or page(s) reviewed.

Unit 1

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Summary/Justification/Evidence

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Portions of the mathematical practice that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):



Resewed By:	
Title of Instructional Materials:	

# MATHEMATICS I — NUMBER AND QUANTITY (N)

Quantities (N-Q)

83(9,640) 110-112

Reason quantitatively and use units to solve problems.	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
N-Q.1  Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays.*	Important Mathematical Ideas  1 2 3 4
Note: Foundation for work with expressions, equations and functions.	Skills and Procedures  1 1 2 3 4
	Mathematical Relationships  1 2 3 4
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  Penny stacking activity p.83,84  Unilestand p.83  Students make histograms  & experiment with	Summary / Justification / Evidence  Statistical analysis of real-world activity that requires Students to do more how just calculate  Values, Lout to interpret meanings of these values  Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):
Muss	Overall Rating  1 2 3 4

Renewed By:	

Title	of	Instructional	Materials:	
TILL	OI	Ilisu uctional	Materials.	

# MATHEMATICS I — NUMBER AND QUANTITY (N)

Quantities (N-Q)

4-5,324

Reason quantitatively and use units to solve problems.	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
N-Q.2  Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling.*  Note: Foundation for work with expressions, equations and functions.	Important Mathematical Ideas  1 2 3 4
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  Bungel experiment p 4-5	Skills and Procedures  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Mathematical Relationships  1 2 3 4
	Summary / Justification / Evidence Modeling real-world scenario for data collection Studius take we assurements & manipulate
	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):
	Overall Rating  1 2 3 4

Reviewed By:	

Title	of Instructi	onal Materials:	
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 ${\tt MATHEMATICS~I-NUMBER~AND~QUANTITY~(N)}$ 

Quantities (N-Q)

49-51

Reason quantitatively and use units to solve problems.	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.				
N-Q.3  Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities.*  Note: Foundation for work with expressions, equations and functions.	Important Mathematical Ideas	1	1 2	)   3	4
	Skills and Procedures	1	2	3	4
	Mathematical Relationships	1	2	3	4
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.	Summary / Justification / Ev	vidence			
p.49-51 Deriving formulas for area openituder Stratent edition does not address sig figs or	Portions of the domain, clus developed in the instruction			nissing or no	ot well
	Overall Rating	1	2	3	4

Reviewed By:	
Reviewed By.	

Title of Instructional Materials:	

MATHEMATICS I — ALGEBRA (A)

Seeing Structure in Expressions (A-SSE) 150-175(14)

Interpret the structure of expressions.	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
A-SSE.1a  1. Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.*  a. Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients.	Important Mathematical Ideas  1 2 3
Note: Linear expressions and exponential expressions with integer exponents.	Skills and Procedures  1 2 3 4
	Mathematical Relationships  1 2 3
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  p. 150 Physides real-world example frat  Worlds linear TAS	Summary / Justification / Evidence  fill analytics  Previous graphing/analytics  Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well
Models Unear TAS 155 157	developed in the instructional materials (if any):
	Overall Rating  1 2 3 4

Reviewed By:	

# MATHEMATICS I — ALGEBRA (A)

Seeing Structure in Expressions (A-SSE)

Interpret the structure of expressions.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the		main, clust	er, and standard are
A-SSE.1b  1. Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.*	Important Mathematical Ideas	<del>                                     </del>	2	3
<ul> <li>b. Interpret complicated expressions by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity. For example, interpret P(1+r)<sup>n</sup> as the product of P and a factor not depending on P.</li> <li>Note: Linear expressions and exponential expressions with integer exponents.</li> </ul>	Skills and Procedures	1	2	3 4
	Mathematical Relationships	1	2	3 4
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  P 152 100  P 200  Lat Studies Williams	Summary / Justification / En  All formulas are but each part is ind  Portions of the domain, clu developed in the instruction	uitas parts ependent ster, and standar	d that are n	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
addended strick of the state of	Overall Rating	<b>∢  </b>	<del> </del> 2	3 4

Title of Instructional Materials:

MATHEMATICS I — ALGEBRA (A)

Creating Equations (A-CED)

190, 200, 203(9)

Create equations that describe numbers or relationships.

Create equations that describe numbers or relationships

A-CED.1

Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems. *Include equations arising from linear and quadratic functions, and simple rational and exponential functions.*\*

Note: Linear, and exponential (integer inputs only).

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.

p. 292 # 3 exponential p. 295 # 3
293 spm

p. 465 # 2 quadratic

p. 13 CYV rational)

Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.

Important Mathematical Ideas

 $\frac{1}{1}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{1}{4}$ 

Skills and Procedures



Mathematical Relationships

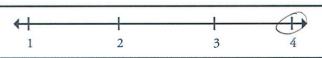


Summary / Justification / Evidence

Real-world, connected to previous examples why?

Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):

Rational not addressed Independently



Title of Instructional Materials:

MATHEMATICS I — ALGEBRA (A)

Creating Equations (A-CED)

190,200

Create equations that describe numbers or relationships.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the			ster, and stand	lard are
A-CED.2  Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.*	Important Mathematical Ideas	1	2	3	4
Note: Linear, and exponential (integer inputs only).	Skills and Procedures	1	2	3	
	Mathematical Relationships	1	2	3	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.	Summary / Justification / Englished	vidence to Cabel	g scale th	songhout,	lext
p. 200 p. 198 #Z	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):				
	Overall Rating	1	2	3	4

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Title o	of Instruc	tionai	Materia	IS:	

# MATHEMATICS I — ALGEBRA (A)

Creating Equations (A-CED)

Create equations that describe numbers or relationships.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the		domain, cluster	r, and standa	rd are
A-CED.3	In the second of			_	
Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or non-viable options in a modeling context. For example, represent inequalities describing nutritional and cost constraints on combinations of different foods.*	Important Mathematical Ideas	1	2	3	4
Note: Linear (integer inputs only).	Skills and Procedures	+			<b>→</b>
		1	2	3	4
	Mathematical Relationships	1	2	3	4
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.	Summary / Justification / Ex Discussion mainly lahnot be negative	vidence Linuited h	sy values	trut	
Unit 3 Lesson 2	Portions of the domain, clus developed in the instruction			ssing or not	well
	Overall Rating	1	1 2	3	4

Title of Instructional Materials:

# MATHEMATICS I — ALGEBRA (A)

Create equations that describe numbers or relationships.	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
A-CED.4  Rearrange formulas to highlight a quantity of interest, using the same reasoning as in solving equations. For example, rearrange Ohm's law V = IR to highlight resistance R.*	Important Mathematical Ideas  1 2 3 4
Note: Linear, and exponential (integer inputs only).	Skills and Procedures  1 2 3 4
	Mathematical Relationships  1 2 3 4
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.	Summary / Justification / Evidence  Winited Loone example
p. 455 #34  Didn't find any other place addressing this	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):
	Overall Rating  1 2 3 4

Title of Instructional Materials:

### MATHEMATICS I - ALGEBRA (A)

Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities (A-REI) H-3-26-31-52

Understand solving equations as a process of reasoning and explain the reasoning.

Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.

#### A-REI.1

Explain each step in solving a simple equation as following from the equality of numbers asserted at the previous step, starting from the assumption that the original equation has a solution. Construct a viable argument to justify a solution method.

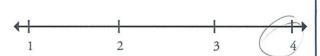
Note: Master linear, learn as general principle.

Important Mathematical Ideas

Skills and Procedures



Mathematical Relationships



Summary / Justification / Evidence

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.

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Arguments for answers throughout text

Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):



Title of Instructional Materials:

### MATHEMATICS I — ALGEBRA (A)

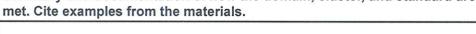
Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities (A-REI)

Solve equations and inequalities in one variable.	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
	I met. Cite examples from the materials.

#### A-REI.3

Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters.

Note: Linear inequalities; literal that are linear in the variables being solved for; exponential of a form, such as  $2^x = 1/16$ .



Important Mathematical Ideas

1 2 3 4

Skills and Procedures

1 2 3 4

Mathematical Relationships

1 2 3 4

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.

P. 188 walktworgh (Soctors) 189 solve using tables it steps to solve steps to solve p. 210 #8 coefficient les pour alle p. 210 #8 coefficient pour april specific put specific p

exf. 304 = 1 - 4 (noked)

Summary / Justification / Evidence
All in context - what does it wear if x = a -> wearing
of yalue for of

Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):

Overall Rating

1 2 3 4

Reviewed By:	

# MATHEMATICS I — ALGEBRA (A)

Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities (A-REI)

Solve systems of equations.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the			ster, and stand	dard are
A-REI.5	Insurant and Made an adical Island		_	_	
Prove that, given a system of two equations in two variables, replacing one equation by the sum of that equation and a multiple of the other produces a system with the same solutions.	Important Mathematical Ideas	1	2	3	4
Note: Linear systems.	Skills and Procedures	<del>(                                     </del>			<del></del>
		1	2	3	4
	Mathematical Relationships	1	2	3	4
	Summary / Justification / Ev	vidence			
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.					
	Portions of the domain, clust developed in the instruction			missing or no	ot well
	Overall Rating	<del></del>			<b>─</b>
		1	2	3	4

Reviewed By:	

Title	of Instructional	Materials:

# MATHEMATICS I — ALGEBRA (A)

Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities (A-REI)

Solve systems of equations.	Summary and documentati met. Cite examples from th			ister, and stand	ard are
A-REI.6		_	_	Ô	
Solve systems of linear equations exactly and approximately (e.g., with graphs), focusing on pairs of linear equations in two variables.	Important Mathematical Ideas	1	2	3	4
Note: Linear systems.					
	Skills and Procedures	<del>(  </del>	2		4
		•	2	3	1
	Mathematical Relationships	+			(h)
		1	2	3	4
	Summary / Justification / E	vidence			
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.					
4	Dedicate fall to the				
197 Tudente viers conde	Portions of the domain, clu developed in the instruction	nal materia	tandard that are ils (if any):	e missing or not	well
197-200 to of les to wheth busines applicatives  busines applicatives  busines applicatives  busines applicatives  business applicatives  control of the business applicatives  business applicatives  business applicatives  business applicatives  control of the business applicatives  control of the business applicatives  business applicatives	like to see graph solu				
#21 the	(.				
Labordary byraic	Overall Rating	<del>( </del>		10	<b>→</b>
, and alope		1	2	3	4

met. Cite examples from the materials.

Title of Instructional Materials:

Important Mathematical Ideas

### MATHEMATICS I - ALGEBRA (A)

Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities (A-REI) 11-13 26-31

Represent	and	solve	equations	and	inequalities	graphically.
	~		04000000			2

#### A-REI.10

Understand that the graph of an equation in two variables is the set of all its solutions plotted in the coordinate plane, often forming a curve (which could be a line).

Note: Linear and exponential; learn as general principle.

Skills and Procedures

Mathematical Relationships

## Summary / Justification / Evidence

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.

P.11-12 NASCAR Part time work (5)

P.53 #1

All in context questions designed to identify units that go weach pt.

Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):

Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are



Title of Instructional Materials:

### MATHEMATICS I — ALGEBRA (A)

Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities (A-REI) 184 -(90, 2/0(28)

Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically.

# Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically.

Explain why the *x*-coordinates of the points where the graphs of the equations y = f(x) and y = g(x) intersect are the solutions of the equation f(x) = g(x); find the solutions approximately, e.g., using technology to graph the functions, make tables of values, or find successive approximations. Include cases where f(x) and/or g(x) are linear, polynomial, rational, absolute value, exponential, and logarithmic functions.\*

Note: Linear and exponential; learn as general principle.

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.

p. 186 -190

A-REI.11

Cincar ouliz...

quadratic p. 209

#26

Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.

Important Mathematical Ideas

1 2 3 4

Skills and Procedures



Mathematical Relationships



Summary / Justification / Evidence

Oulstions in Halics

(#3 p. 189

Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):

f(x) \*(or g(x) are polynomial, rational, absolut value, exponential, lognitude

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1	2	3	(
•	2	9	

Reviewed By:	
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# MATHEMATICS I — ALGEBRA (A)

Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities (A-REI)

Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the			ster, and stan	dard are
A-REI.12	Important Mathematical Ideas				
Graph the solutions to a linear inequality in two variables as a half-plane (excluding the boundary in the case of a strict inequality), and graph the solution set to a system of linear inequalities in two variables as the intersection of the corresponding half-planes.	important Mathematical Ideas	1	2	3	4
Note: Linear and exponential; learn as general principle.	Skills and Procedures	+	-		<b>→</b>
		1	2	3	4
	Mathematical Relationships	1	2	3	4
	Summary / Justification / Ev	vidence			
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.					
	Portions of the domain, clus developed in the instruction			missing or n	ot well
	Overall Rating	<del></del>	1 2	3	<b>→</b>

Reviewed By:	
Title of Instructional Materials:	

# MATHEMATICS I — FUNCTIONS (F)

Interpreting Functions (F-IF)

Understand the concept of a function and use function notation.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the		domain, clus	ter, and stand	ard are
F-IF.1  Understand that a function from one set (called the domain) to another set (called the range) assigns to each element of the domain exactly one	Important Mathematical Ideas	1	2	3	4
element of the range. If $f$ is a function and $x$ is an element of its domain, then $f(x)$ denotes the output of $f$ corresponding to the input $x$ . The graph of $f$ is the graph of the equation $y = f(x)$ .	Skills and Procedures	<del></del>			<del></del>
Note: Learn as general principle. Focus on linear and exponential (integer domains) and on arithmetic and geometric sequences.		1	2	3	4
	Mathematical Relationships	1	2	3	4
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.	Summary / Justification / Ev	vidence			
	Portions of the domain, clus developed in the instruction			missing or no	t well
	Overall Rating	1	2	3	4

Reviewed By:	

itle of Instructional Materials	:

# ${\tt MATHEMATICS~I-FUNCTIONS~(F)}$

Interpreting Functions (F-IF)

Understand the concept of a function and use function notation.	Summary and documentati met. Cite examples from th			ster, and stand	dard are
F-IF.2	Important Mathematical Ideas			_	
Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their domains, and interpret statements that use function notation in terms of a context.	Important Mathematical Ideas	1	2	3	4
Note: Learn as general principle. Focus on linear and exponential (integer domains) and on arithmetic and geometric sequences.					
	Skills and Procedures	<del></del>			<del></del>
		1	2	3	4
	Mathematical Relationships	<del>(                                     </del>			<b>→</b>
		1	2	3	4
	Summary / Justification / E	vidence			
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.					
	Portions of the domain, clu developed in the instruction			missing or no	ot well
	Overall Rating	<del></del>			<b>→</b>
		1	2	3	4

Title of Instructional Materials:

### MATHEMATICS I — FUNCTIONS (F)

Interpreting Functions (F-IF)

26-44,150-161

Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are
met. Cite examples from the materials.

#### F-IF.3

Recognize that sequences are functions, sometimes defined recursively, whose domain is a subset of the integers. For example, the Fibonacci sequence is defined recursively by f(0) = f(1) = 1, f(n+1) = f(n) + f(n-1) for n > 1

Understand the concept of a function and use function notation.

Note: Learn as general principle. Focus on linear and exponential (integer domains) and on arithmetic and geometric sequences.







Summary / Justification / Evidence

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.

Now-NEXT Equations are used throughout text.

P. 26 #5 #7 P.152 # (+

Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):



Title of Instructional Materials:

### MATHEMATICS I — FUNCTIONS (F)

Interpreting Functions (F-IF)

2-17,152-154

14	41-4-4-1-1			- 6 41 4 4
Interpret functions	tnat arise ii	n applications	in terms	of the context.

#### F-IF.4

For a function that models a relationship between two quantities, interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of the quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given a verbal description of the relationship. Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity.\*

Note: Linear and exponential, (linear domain).

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.

Bungce activities p. 5-8 5TM p.7

81 Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.

Important Mathematical Ideas

2 3 4

Skills and Procedures



Mathematical Relationships

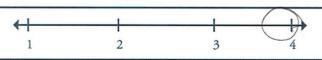


Summary / Justification / Evidence

Graphs arise from problem date, students identify key points, inc., dec.

Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well

Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):



Title of Instructional Materials:

### MATHEMATICS I — FUNCTIONS (F)

Interpreting Functions (F-IF)

2-17.26-39

Interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the context.

F-IF.5

Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes. For example, if the function h(n) gives the number of person-hours it takes to assemble n engines in a factory, then the positive integers would be an appropriate domain for the function.\*

Note: Linear and exponential, (linear domain).

Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.

Important Mathematical Ideas



Skills and Procedures



Mathematical Relationships



Summary / Justification / Evidence

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.

Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):

Again - contextual aspect of problem drives discussion of domain-what x-values does it make sense to Look of?



Title of Instructional Materials:

### MATHEMATICS I — FUNCTIONS (F)

Interpreting Functions (F-IF)

155-156, 158, 161-168

Interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the context.

#### F-IF.6

Calculate and interpret the average rate of change of a function (presented symbolically or as a table) over a specified interval. Estimate the rate of change from a graph.\*

Note: Linear and exponential, (linear domain).

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.

P155-156

p. 158 #2

P169#3

Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.

Important Mathematical Ideas

2 3

Skills and Procedures



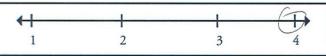
Mathematical Relationships



Summary / Justification / Evidence

Confect: different ways to examine linear, different vocabulars used

Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):



Title of Instructional Materials:

# MATHEMATICS I — FUNCTIONS (F)

Interpreting Functions (F-IF) 150-182	
Analyze functions using different representations.	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
<ul> <li>F-IF.7a</li> <li>7. Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.*</li> </ul>	Important Mathematical Ideas  1 2 3 4
a. Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima.  Note: Linear and exponential.	Skills and Procedures  1 2 3
	Mathematical Relationships  1 2 3 4
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.	Summary / Justification / Evidence Not only industrying key points, but led i who as discussion of meaning
p.154 #4 p.170 #5,7 p.47e # 6,7 96	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):
p. Afte	Overall Rating  1 2 3

Reviewed By:	
Title of Instructional Materials:	

# ${\tt MATHEMATICS~I-FUNCTIONS~(F)}$

nterpreting Functions (F-IF) 292-303	
Analyze functions using different representations.	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
<ul> <li>F-IF.7e</li> <li>7. Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.*</li> </ul>	Important Mathematical Ideas  1 2 3 4
e. Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercepts and end behavior, and trigonometric functions, showing period, midline, and amplitude.  Note: Linear and exponential.	Skills and Procedures  1 2 3 4
	Mathematical Relationships  1 2 3 4
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.	Summary / Justification / Evidence Everything south from real-world defaluelation slug Students have to think worth maning of medical Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well an
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  Plothing down town town town your without p. 294 CYU  P-29 # 44  P-29 # 14	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):  No logue the control of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):
8-300 CW	Overall Rating  1 2 3 4

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MATHEMATICS I — FUNCTIONS (F)

Analyze functions using different representations.	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
F-IF.9  Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions). For example, given a graph of one quadratic function and an algebraic expression for another, say which has the larger maximum.	Important Mathematical Ideas  1 2 3 4
Note: Linear and exponential.	Skills and Procedures  1 2 3
	Mathematical Relationships  1  2  3  4
	Summary / Justification / Evidence
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  P. 34421 This problems addresses  Standard but  Nothing quite the chapter of t	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):
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 ${\tt MATHEMATICS~I-FUNCTIONS~(F)}$ 

Build a function that models a relationship between two quantities.	Summary and documentati met. Cite examples from the			ister, and sta	ndard are
<ul><li>F-BF.1a</li><li>1. Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities.*</li></ul>	Important Mathematical Ideas	+			
a. Determine an explicit expression, a recursive process, or steps for calculation from a context.	at .	1	2	3	4
Note: Linear and exponential (integer inputs).	Skills and Procedures	1	2	3	
	Mathematical Relationships	1	2	3	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  P.152 #1 **Lunsive**  P.292 - 3  P.292 - 3	Summary / Justification / Explanding Comprehenses  Symbolic  Portions of the domain, cludeveloped in the instruction	ster, and st	andard that are		
P.152 #1 *** Lexplicat p.292 -3 P.158 #7 explicat p.292 -3 P.28 -29 P.28 -29 P.28 -29	Overall Rating	<del>{ </del>			

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Title of Instructional Materials:	

# MATHEMATICS I — FUNCTIONS (F)

**Building Functions (F-BF)** 

		domain, clus	ster, and stan	dard are
Important Mathematical Ideas	1	1 2	3	4
Skills and Procedures	<del></del>			<del></del>
	1	2	3	4
Mathematical Relationships	1	2	3	<del></del>
Summary / Justification / Ev	vidence			
			missing or n	ot well
Overall Rating				
	met. Cite examples from the Important Mathematical Ideas  Skills and Procedures  Mathematical Relationships  Summary / Justification / Examples from the	met. Cite examples from the materials.  Important Mathematical Ideas  1  Skills and Procedures  1  Mathematical Relationships  1  Summary / Justification / Evidence	met. Cite examples from the materials.  Important Mathematical Ideas  1 2  Skills and Procedures  1 2  Mathematical Relationships  1 2  Summary / Justification / Evidence	Important Mathematical Ideas  1 2 3  Skills and Procedures  1 2 3  Mathematical Relationships  1 2 3  Summary / Justification / Evidence

Title of Instructional Materials:

## MATHEMATICS I — FUNCTIONS (F)

Building Functions (F-BF)

Build a function that models a relationship between two quantit	s. Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
F-BF.2  Write arithmetic and geometric sequences both recursively and with explicit formula, use them to model situations, and translate between	
forms.*  Note: Linear and exponential (integer inputs).	Skills and Procedures  1 2 3
	Mathematical Relationships  1 2 3
	Summary / Justification / Evidence
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  in 292 #   Proposed    P. 292 #   Proposed    P. 152 # 2e  P. 153 # 1e  GP . 158 # 1c  GP . 158 # 1c	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):
Gt	Overall Rating  1 2 3

Title of Instructional Materials:

#### MATHEMATICS I — FUNCTIONS (F)

**Building Functions (F-BF)** 

153,155,177(22)

Build new functions from existing functions.

# Build new functions from existing functions

#### F-BF.3

Identify the effect on the graph of replacing f(x) by f(x) + k, k f(x), f(kx), and f(x + k) for specific values of k (both positive and negative); find the value of k given the graphs. Experiment with cases and illustrate an explanation of the effects on the graph using technology. *Include recognizing even and odd functions from their graphs and algebraic expressions for them.* 

Note: Linear and exponential; focus on vertical translations for exponential.

Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.

Important Mathematical Ideas



Skills and Procedures

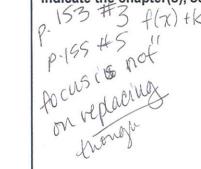


Mathematical Relationships



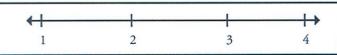
Summary / Justification / Evidence

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.



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K(f(x)) f(KX) f(X+k)



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Title of Instructional Materials:

#### MATHEMATICS I — FUNCTIONS (F)

Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models (F-LE) 175(14) 303(STM)

Construct and compare linear, quadratic, and exponential models and Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials. solve problems. F-LE.1a Important Mathematical Ideas 1. Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with linear functions and with exponential functions. a. Prove that linear functions grow by equal differences over equal intervals, and that exponential functions grow by equal factors over Skills and Procedures equal intervals.\* Note: Linear and exponential. Mathematical Relationships Summary / Justification / Evidence Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed. P-203 STM part but exp. has a tables
P-303 STM part but exp. has a tables
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Title of Instructional Materials:

### MATHEMATICS I — FUNCTIONS (F)

Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models (F-LE) 26-45,150-183

Construct and compare linear, quadratic, and exponential models and Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials. solve problems. F-LE.1b Important Mathematical Ideas 1. Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with linear functions and with exponential functions. b. Recognize situations in which one quantity changes at a constant rate per unit interval relative to another.\* Skills and Procedures Note: Linear and exponential. Mathematical Relationships Summary / Justification / Evidence Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed. Not sure about

Not sure about

StM p. 293 b

Alshindpiish... stm p. for sure Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any): will developed Overall Rating

Title of Instructional Materials:

### MATHEMATICS I — FUNCTIONS (F)

Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models (F-LE) 27-32, 36-44	
Construct and compare linear, quadratic, and exponential models and solve problems.	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
<ul><li>F-LE.1c</li><li>1. Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with linear functions and with exponential functions.</li></ul>	Important Mathematical Ideas  1 2 3
c. Recognize situations in which a quantity grows or decays by a constant percent rate per unit interval relative to another.*  Note: Linear and exponential.	Skills and Procedures  1 2 3 4  Mathematical Relationships 1 2 3  Summary / Justification / Evidence
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  P-29 # 6,8  What was guotas p.31 CYU  All linear 300 # 6  St M Cases  P-301 CYU  P-301 CYU	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):  Overall Rating  1 2 3 4

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Title of Instructional Materials:

#### MATHEMATICS I — FUNCTIONS (F)

Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models (F-LE) 24-45,157-183

Construct and compare linear, quadratic, and exponential models and solve problems.	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
F-LE.2  Construct linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and geometric sequences, given a graph, a description of a relationship, or two input-output pairs (include reading these from a table).*	Important Mathematical Ideas  1 2 3 4
Note: Linear and exponential.	Skills and Procedures  1 2 3 4  Mathematical Relationships 1 2 3 4
	Summary / Justification / Evidence
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  P-157 Let 2 graph  P-29 Let 2 graph  P-324-325  P-324-325  P-324-325  P-160 Let 1045  P-160 Let	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):  Summer in form  Y mutt-Now  Overall Rating  1 2 3 4

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Title of Instructional Materials:

#### MATHEMATICS I — FUNCTIONS (F)

Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models (F-LE) 3/0 (4) 3/1 (11)

Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are Construct and compare linear, quadratic, and exponential models and met. Cite examples from the materials. solve problems. F-LE.3 Important Mathematical Ideas Observe using graphs and tables that a quantity increasing exponentially eventually exceeds a quantity increasing linearly, quadratically, or (more generally) as a polynomial function.\* Note: Linear and exponential. Skills and Procedures Mathematical Relationships Summary / Justification / Evidence Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.

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eventually Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any): noquadratics not well developed Overall Rating

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Title of Instructional Materials:

#### MATHEMATICS I — FUNCTIONS (F)

Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models (F-LE) 26-45, 153-183

Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are Interpret expressions for functions in terms of the situation they model. met. Cite examples from the materials. F-LE.5 Important Mathematical Ideas Interpret the parameters in a linear or exponential function in terms of a Note: Linear and exponential of form  $f(x) = b^x + k$ . Skills and Procedures Mathematical Relationships Summary / Justification / Evidence Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.

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1 p 153 # 3 uslpara. to identify graph

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Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):

Overall Rating

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Congruence (G-CO)

Experiment with transformations in the plane.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the			ster, and stand	dard are
G-CO.1  Know precise definitions of angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment, based on the undefined notions of point, line, distance along a line, and distance around a circular arc.	Important Mathematical Ideas	<del>( </del>		3	4
	Skills and Procedures	1		3	4
	Mathematical Relationships	1	1 2	3	4
	Summary / Justification / Ev	vidence			
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  p. 343 angus a Ca  purper/parallel a Carallel  asterna a perimeter 5	Portions of the domain, clust developed in the instruction civiles west aves class	nal mate work sacti	rials (if any)·	_	
p. 38 Layle P. 391 parallel	Overall Rating	1	2	3	4

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Title of Instructional	Materials:
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# ${\bf MATHEMATICS~I--GEOMETRY~(G)}$

Congruence (G-CO)

Experiment with transformations in the plane.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the		domain, clus	ster, and stand	dard are
G-CO.2			_	_	_
Represent transformations in the plane using, e.g., transparencies and geometry software; describe transformations as functions that take points in the plane as inputs and give other points as outputs. Compare transformations that preserve distance and angle to those that do not (e.g.,	Important Mathematical Ideas	1	2	3	4
translation versus horizontal stretch).	Skills and Procedures	4			
		1	2	3	4
	Mathematical Relationships	a e	,		• .
	ivalientation (Claudiships	1	2	3	4
	Summary / Justification / Ev	ridence			
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.					
P-370 to as test per construence position position enentation	Portions of the domain, clus developed in the instruction imput foutput			missing or n	ot well
Enentation	Overall Rating	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	
	•	1	2	3	4

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Congruence (G-CO)

Experiment with transformations in the plane.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the			ster, and star	ndard are
G-CO.3  Given a rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid, or regular polygon, describe the rotations and reflections that carry it onto itself.	Important Mathematical Ideas	1	2	3	1
	Skills and Procedures	1	2	3	4
	Mathematical Relationships	1	2	3	
	Summary / Justification / E	vidence			
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  P-398-403 test all Sym  P-403 test Sym  P-403 there is a symmetries  P-404 there is a symmetries  P-405 there is a symmetries	Portions of the domain, clu developed in the instruction			missing or	not well
P. 403 37M	Overall Rating	1	<del> </del> 2	3	4

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Congruence (G-CO)

Experiment with transformations in the plane.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the			ster, and stand	dard are
G-CO.4					
Develop definitions of rotations, reflections, and translations in terms of angles, circles, perpendicular lines, parallel lines, and line segments.	Important Mathematical Ideas	1	2	3	4
	Skills and Procedures	<del>( ]</del>	2	3	<b>→</b> 4
	Mathematical Relationships	<del>( </del>		<del></del>	<del>  -&gt;</del>
	Summary / Justification / Ev	vidence			
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.					
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	Overall Rating	<del></del>		***************************************	<del> -&gt;</del>

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Congruence (G-CO)

			ster, and stan	dard are
Important Mathematical Ideas	1	2	3	4
Skills and Procedures	-			<del></del>
	1	2	3	4
Mathematical Relationships	1	2	3	4
Summary / Justification / Ev	/idence			
			missing or n	ot well
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	met. Cite examples from the Important Mathematical Ideas  Skills and Procedures  Mathematical Relationships  Summary / Justification / Eventual Portions of the domain, clustered developed in the instruction	met. Cite examples from the materials.  Important Mathematical Ideas  1  Skills and Procedures  1  Mathematical Relationships  1  Summary / Justification / Evidence  Portions of the domain, cluster, and stadeveloped in the instructional material	met. Cite examples from the materials.  Important Mathematical Ideas  1 2  Skills and Procedures  1 2  Mathematical Relationships 1 2  Summary / Justification / Evidence  Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are developed in the instructional materials (if any):	Important Mathematical Ideas  1 2 3  Skills and Procedures  1 2 3  Mathematical Relationships  1 2 3  Summary / Justification / Evidence  Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or nodeveloped in the instructional materials (if any):

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Congruence (G-CO)

Understand congruence in terms of rigid motions.	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
G-CO.6	
Use geometric descriptions of rigid motions to transform figures and to predict the effect of a given rigid motion on a given figure; given two figures, use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to decide if they are congruent.	Important Mathematical Ideas  1 2 3
Note: Build on rigid motions as a familiar starting point for development of concept of geometric proof.	Skills and Procedures  1 2 3 4
	Mathematical Relationships  1 2 3
	Summary / Justification / Evidence
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  P-3-70-3-71  Brill discussion build D'S  Landor page(s) reviewed.	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):
earlier out of and manufuly	
Den't have to decide - just told	Overall Rating  1 2 3 4

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Title of Instructional Materials:	

Congruence (G-CO)

Understand congruence in terms of rigid motions.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the		ne domain, clus	ster, and stand	lard are
G-CO.7	Important Mathematical Ideas		•		•
Use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to show that two triangles are congruent if and only if corresponding pairs of sides and corresponding pairs of angles are congruent.	Important Mathematical Ideas	1	2	3	4
Note: Build on rigid motions as a familiar starting point for development of concept of geometric proof.	Skills and Procedures	<del>( </del>			
		1	2	3	4
	Mathematical Relationships	<del>(                                     </del>			<b>→</b>
	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	7	2	3	4
	Summary / Justification / Ev	vidence			
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.					
	Portions of the domain, cluded developed in the instruction			missing or no	ot well
	Overall Rating	<del>(  </del>	<u> </u>		<b>+</b>
		1	2	3	4

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Title of Instructional Materials:

#### MATHEMATICS I — GEOMETRY (G)

Congruence (G-CO)

Understand congruence in terms of rigid motions.	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and star met. Cite examples from the materials.		ndard are			
G-CO.8	Important Mathematical Ideas					
Explain how the criteria for triangle congruence (ASA, SAS, and SSS) follow from the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions.	important mathematical racas	1	2	3	- multiple a	
Note: Build on rigid motions as a familiar starting point for development of concept of geometric proof.				700.	, p	
	Skills and Procedures	1	2	3		
	Mathematical Relationships	1	1 2	3		
	Summary / Justification / Ev	vidence				
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.						
p-370-371  (oushuching D) moderial  to prove disprove 4844  to prove disprove	Portions of the domain, cludeveloped in the instruction			missing or	not well	
	Overall Rating	<del>( </del>	1 2	3		

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Title of Instructional Materials:	

Congruence (G-CO)

Make geometric constructions.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the		domain, c	luster, and star	ndard are
G-CO.12  Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods	Important Mathematical Ideas	<del> </del>	2	(1)	<b>→</b>
(compass and straightedge, string, reflective devices, paper folding, dynamic geometric software, etc.). Copying a segment; copying an angle; bisecting a segment; bisecting an angle; constructing perpendicular lines, including the perpendicular bisector of a line segment; and constructing a line parallel to a given line through a point not on the line.  Note: Formalize and explain processes.	Skills and Procedures	<b>←</b>   1	1 2	3	<del>+</del>
	Mathematical Relationships	1	1 2	1 3	4
	Summary / Justification / E	vidence			
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  #8 bisactive of the per polygons (and)  perp bisactor steft open p. 400 construct (and)  #9 And algorithm  #9 And algorithm  #9 And algorithm  #9 And algorithm  #10 And algorithm  #11 And algorithm  #12 And algorithm  #13 And algorithm  #14 And algorithm  #15 And algorithm  #16 And algorithm  #17 And algorithm  #18 And algorithm  #19 And algorithm  #19 And algorithm  #19 And algorithm  #10 And algorithm  #10 And algorithm  #11 And algorithm  #12 And algorithm  #13 And algorithm  #14 And algorithm  #15 And algorithm  #16 And algorithm  #17 And algorithm  #18 And algorithm  #18 And algorithm  #19 And algorithm  #19 And algorithm  #19 And algorithm  #19 And algorithm  #10 And algorithm  #10 And algorithm  #11 And algorithm  #12 And algorithm  #13 And algorithm  #15 And algorithm  #16 And algorithm  #17 And algorithm  #18	Cypy Struct Dery.			are missing or r	not well
	Overall Rating	1	2	3	4
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Title of Instructional Materials:	

Congruence (G-CO)

Make geometric constructions.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the			ster, and stand	dard are
G-CO.13	Important Mathematical Ideas				1.5
Construct an equilateral triangle, a square, and a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle.	important mathematical ideas	1	2	3	4
Note: Formalize and explain processes.					
	Skills and Procedures	<del></del>			<b>→</b>
		1	2	3	4
	Mathematical Relationships	<del></del>			<b>→</b>
		1	2	3	4
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	Portions of the domain, cluded developed in the instruction			missing or n	ot well
I and the second	Overall Rating	1	2	3	4

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Title of Instructional Materials:	

**Expressing Geometric Properties with Equations (G-GPE)** 

Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the			ster, and stand	lard are
G-GPE.4	Important Mathematical Ideas				7
Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically. For example, prove or disprove that a figure defined by four given points in the coordinate plane is a rectangle; prove or disprove that the point $(1, \sqrt{3})$ lies on the circle centered at the origin and containing the point $(0, 2)$ .	important mathematical lueas	1	2	3	4
Note: Include distance formula; relate to Pythagorean theorem.	Skills and Procedures	<del>(                                     </del>		<del>-  </del>	<del></del>
		1	2	3	4
	Mathematical Relationships	<del>{  </del>	<del></del>		<b></b> +→
		1	2	3	4
	Summary / Justification / E	vidence			
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Expressing Geometric Properties with Equations (G-GPE)

#### Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically.

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#### G-GPE.5

Prove the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines and use them to solve geometric problems (e.g., find the equation of a line parallel or perpendicular to a given line that passes through a given point).

Note: Include distance formula; relate to Pythagorean theorem.

Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.

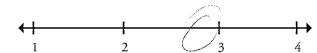
Important Mathematical Ideas



Skills and Procedures



Mathematical Relationships



Summary / Justification / Evidence

Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.

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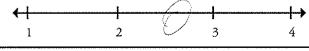
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Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):

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Overall Rating



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**Expressing Geometric Properties with Equations (G-GPE)** 

Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the			ster, and stan	dard are
G-GPE.7	Important Mathematical Ideas				
Use coordinates to compute perimeters of polygons and areas of triangles and rectangles, e.g., using the distance formula.*	Important Mathematical Ideas	1	2	3	4
Note: Include distance formula; relate to Pythagorean theorem.					
	Skills and Procedures	4-1			
		1	2	3	4
	Mathematical Relationships	<del></del>	1		
		1	2	3	4
	Summary / Justification / Ev	vidence			
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.					
	Portions of the domain, clus developed in the instruction			missing or n	ot well
	Overall Rating				

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Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the		domain, clus	ster, and sta	ndard are
S-ID.1	Important Mathematical Ideas				
Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots).	important wathematical ideas	1	2	3	4
	Skills and Procedures	1	2	3	
	Mathematical Relationships	<b>←</b> 1	2	3	
	Summary / Justification / Ev	vidence			
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.					
P-75 penny stacking  P-76 penn	Portions of the domain, cludeveloped in the instruction			e missing or	not well
P-Wasto desplay	Overall Rating	1	1 2	3	

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Title of Instructiona	Materials:	
THE OF INSTRUCTIONA	i iviateriais:	

Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the			ster, and sta	indard are
S-ID.2	In a set out Mathematical Idage		•		(0)
Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets.	Important Mathematical Ideas	1	2	3	4
	Skills and Procedures	1	2	3	4
	Mathematical Relationships	<del>(                                     </del>	2	3	-
	Summary / Justification / Ev	vidence			
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  P. Ste the resistant to outlier of p. 121 the p. 122 STM to outlier of p. 121 the p. 122 STM p. 122 ST	Very lightnes				
	Portions of the domain, cluded developed in the instruction	-		missing or	not well
B. M. J. J. March March March	Overall Rating	<b>← i</b>	2	3	4

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Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable.	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.				
S-ID.3 Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).	Important Mathematical Ideas	<b>←</b>	2	3	4
	Skills and Procedures	<del>4  </del>	2	3	<b>—</b>
	Mathematical Relationships	1	2	3	
	Summary / Justification / E	vidence			
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  P. H 77 (bear (english))  The standard with standard page (s) reviewed.	Portions of the domain, clu developed in the instruction			e missing or	not well
discounter show discount to fouther s	Overall Rating	<del>(  </del>	2	3	4

Reviewed By:	
Title of Instructional Materials:	

Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data (S-ID)

Summarize, represent, and interpret data on two categorical and quantitative variables.	•	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are net. Cite examples from the materials.				
S-ID.5	Important Mathematical Ideas					
Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal, and conditional relative frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data.	important mathematical rueas	1	2	3	4	
Note: Linear focus; discuss general principle.	Skills and Procedures	1	2	3	4	
	Mathematical Relationships	1	2	1 3	4	
	Summary / Justification / E	vidence				
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.						
P. Surviner (3t confext (frequentities out 28)	Portions of the domain, cludeveloped in the instruction	ster, and st nal materia	tandard that Is (if any):	are missing or n	not well	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  Some friendly)  Surveyorist confect (frequencies het to)  Linterpret in confect (frequencies het to)  Linterpret in confect (frequencies het to)  Los or friendly)  Surveyorist (frequencies het to)  Surveyorist (frequencies het to)	developed in the instruction  frand 3  relative frequencies  youth to many	icil, con	ditional	pel-freg		
gway) Y Fur	Overall Rating	<del>{  </del>			<del></del>	
<u>-</u>		1	2	3	4	

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Title of Instructional Materials:	

Summarize, represent, and interpret data on two categorical and quantitative variables.	Summary and documentation met. Cite examples from the		e domain, clus	ter, and star	ndard are
<ul><li>S-ID.6a</li><li>6. Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related.</li></ul>	Important Mathematical Ideas	1	2	3	
a. Fit a function to the data; use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data. Use given functions or choose a function suggested by the context. Emphasize linear, quadratic, and exponential models.  Note: Linear focus; discuss general principle.	Skills and Procedures	<del>                                      </del>	2	3	
Note. Linear rocus, discuss general principie.	Mathematical Relationships	1	2	3	4
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.	Summary / Justification / En 3 fudents should be a type from whent	vidence ble to di easily	stinguish		
P. 72 Start thinking about relationships  Eusing vars to represent values  P. 27-28 recursive population modell  P-154 chaost rule till it to.  P-154 chaost rule till it to.	Portions of the domain, clu developed in the instruction quadratic not as de	ster, and sta nal materials velopeded	ndard that are (if any): (if Explicitly (if any)):	missing or r	not well
P-301-303 instructions	Overall Rating	1	2	3	

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Title of Instructional Materials:	

Summarize, represent, and interpret data on two categorical and quantitative variables.	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard armet. Cite examples from the materials.
<ul> <li>S-ID.6b</li> <li>Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related.</li> <li>b. Informally assess the fit of a function by plotting and analyzing residuals.</li> <li>Note: Linear focus; discuss general principle.</li> </ul>	Important Mathematical Ideas  1 2 3 4  Skills and Procedures  1 2 3 4
	Mathematical Relationships  1 2 3 4  Summary / Justification / Evidence
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):
	Overall Rating  1 2 3 4

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Title of Instructional Materials:	

Summarize, represent, and interpret data on two categorical and quantitative variables.	Summary and documentation of how the met. Cite examples from the materials.	domain, cluster, and standard are
S-ID.6c  6. Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related.	Important Mathematical Ideas  1	1 1 1
c. Fit a linear function for a scatter plot that suggests a linear association.  Note: Linear focus; discuss general principle.	Skills and Procedures	2 3
	Mathematical Relationships 1	2 3
Indicate the chapter(a) coefice(a) and/or nego(a) reviewed	Summary / Justification / Evidence	
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.  P. 161-167  Think is the think of the context of	Portions of the domain, cluster, and stan developed in the instructional materials (	
- How do is good Ext.	Overall Rating  1	2 3 4

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Interpret linear models.	Summary and documentati met. Cite examples from the		e domain, clus	ster, and sta	ndard are
S-ID.7  Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the data.	Important Mathematical Ideas	1	2	3	4
	Skills and Procedures	1	2	3	
	Mathematical Relationships	1	2	3	
	Summary / Justification / E	vidence			
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.					
P.166 8 ac on Nove of Forstandunds.	Portions of the domain, clu developed in the instructio			missing or	not well
	Overall Rating	1	2	3	

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Title of Instructional Materials:	

Interpret linear models.	Summary and documentati met. Cite examples from th			ster, and stan	dard are
S-ID.8	Important Mathematical Ideas		Ţ		, ,
Compute (using technology) and interpret the correlation coefficient of a linear fit.	Important Mathematical fueas	1	2	3	4
	Skills and Procedures	<b>4</b>	<del> </del> 2	<del></del>	<b>→</b> 4
	Mathematical Relationships	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			<b>→</b> 4
	Summary / Justification / E	vidence	~	J	•
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.					
	Portions of the domain, clu developed in the instructio			e missing or n	ot well
<i>f</i>	Overall Rating	41			
		1	2	3	4

Resiewed By:

Title of Instructional Materials:

#### MATHEMATICS I — STATISTICS AND PROBABILITY (S)

Interpret linear models.	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
S-ID.9  Distinguish between correlation and causation.	Important Mathematical Ideas  1 2 3 4
	Skills and Procedures  1 2 3 4
	Mathematical Relationships  1 2 3 4
	Summary / Justification / Evidence
Indicate the chapter(s), section(s), and/or page(s) reviewed.	
P. 44 Speculat about manuter No went on of or consultion	Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):  Standard Wt developed at all
	Overall Rating  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1